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This theme issue is devoted to the three men named Henry Wallace and the history they made for Iowa and for the United States. All of the Henrys were deeply involved in farming and all of them wrote in a magazine called "Wallaces' Farmer." All three of these men also did special work for the U.S. government. The most famous Henry, Henry A. Wallace, was vice-president of the United States and ran for president in 1948. (DB)

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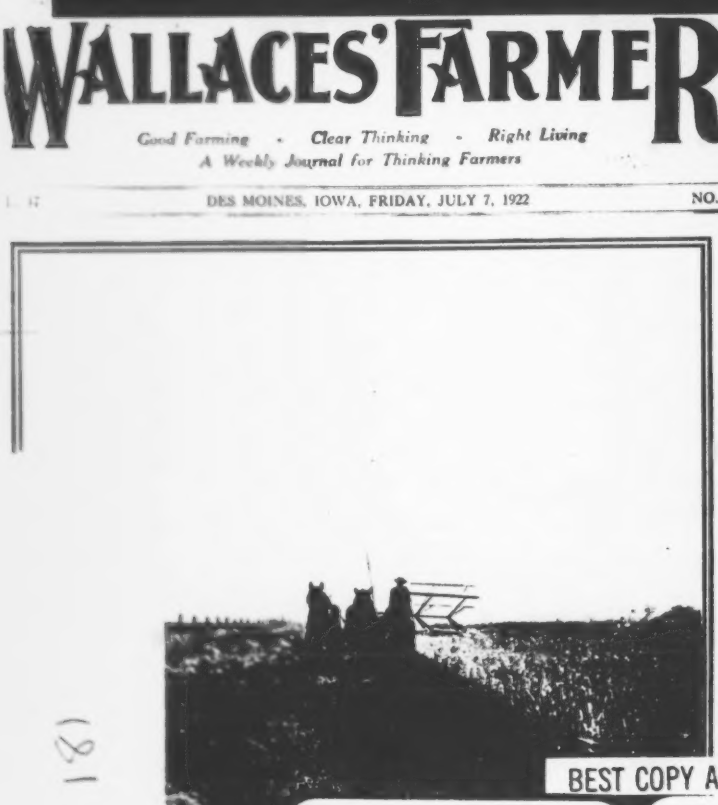
The Goldfinch

Iowa History for Young People
Volume 12, Number 3
February 1991



WALLACES' FARMER

Good Farming - Clear Thinking - Right Living
A Weekly Journal for Thinking Farmers

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1922 NO. 27

The Wallaces of Iowa

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Winner — 1990 Golden Lamp for Excellence in Educational Journalism

SO 021 181

The Goldfinch

Iowa History for Young People

Volume 12 Number 3
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Cover: On the cover of The Goldfinch is a cover of another magazine, *Wallaces' Farmer*. The three men are all named Henry Wallace. The one on the right was the father of the middle one, who was the father of the one on the left.

This issue tells you about what these men did for Iowa and for the country.

EDPRESS
1990 GOLDEN LAMP AWARD

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Carolyn Hardesty

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Mark Meacham provided valuable and patient assistance.

Henry, Henry, Henry

Three Henry Wallaces lived in Iowa and made history for the state and for the country.

THE FATHER OF THE FIRST HENRY was John Wallace. He moved to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1823. He and his wife, Martha, had nine children. Eight of them died before the age of 30. The one who lived was Henry, and he lived to be nearly 80. That Henry had a son named Henry who also had a son named Henry.

All of the Henrys learned a lot about farming and all of the Henrys wrote in a magazine called *Wallaces' Farmer*. All of the Henrys did special work for the U.S. government, too.

But which Henry was which?

Henry the first was "**Uncle Henry**." He was the father of Henry C. Henry C. was known as "**Harry**" to his friends. He was the father of Henry Agard. Henry Agard was "**Henry A**."

This Iowa family helped build the state and helped build the nation. They also tried to make better lives for farmers.

One way they changed things was by printing their ideas in a magazine. *Wallaces' Farmer* was a **forum** [*public place*] for the ideas of the editors. The Wallaces, by printing their opinions in *Wallaces' Farmer*, spoke up for farmers.

These ideas changed over the years as each of the men thought about how important farming was to the country and to the world.

The Wallaces also influenced farming practices. Henry A. helped make hybrid corn popular. His own experiments improved corn, too. □

From the left, here are Henry A., Henry C., and Uncle Henry. The baby is James Wallace, son of Henry A.

Watch the corner of the pages for this same photo with a box around the Henry featured in that article.

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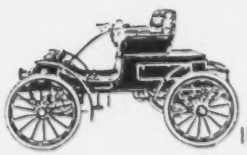
A family tree

Can you follow the path from one Henry to the next?

John Wallace Martha Ross
1835

3/19/1836 - 2/22/1916 1839 -1909
Henry Wallace Nancy Ann Cantwell
1863

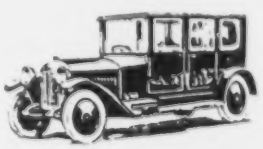
Mary Josephine Harriet John Paul Rose Daniel Alden 5/11/1866 - 10/25/1924 1867 (?)
Henry Cantwell Carrie May Brodheac
1887



Annabelle J. John B. James W. Mary Ruth E.

? 10/7/1898 -11/1965
Ilo Browne **Henry Agard**
1914

Henry Browne Robert B. Jean B.



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& pictures

The children of Henry C.: John B., Henry A., James W., Marg Wallace Bruggmame, Annabelle Wallace McLay, and Ruth Wallace Wijkman.

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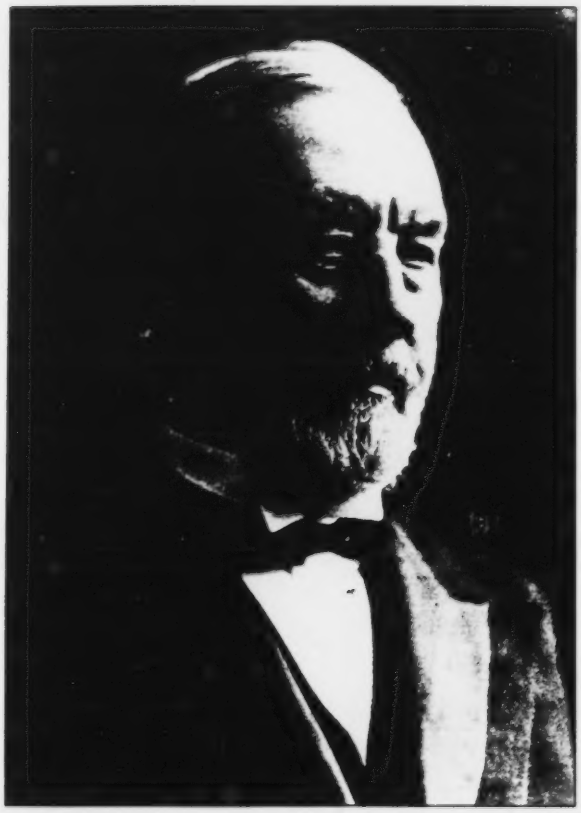
Uncle Henry
the first Henry Wallace



THE FIRST HENRY, who with his two sons, began *Wallaces' Farmer* lived from 1836 to 1916. He was born in Pennsylvania to Martha and John Wallace. Henry was one of nine children born to the family; all of the others died of lung diseases before they were 30.

Henry went to college and then he was a teacher in Kentucky for a while. He taught his slave to read, which was against the law. Later he returned to Pennsylvania and studied to be a minister.

Henry's first assignment was to be the preacher at two churches on either side of the Mississippi River—one in Rock Island, Illinois, and one in Davenport.

In 1863, when he was 27 years old, he married a

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woman from Ohio named Nancy Cantwell. Her father was active in government, and their home had been a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Henry and his wife settled in Rock Island. A few years later, he was moved to a rural church at Morning Sun in Louisa County. But his health wasn't good. His doctor said he should quit being a preacher and spend more time outdoors. The Wallaces moved to Winterset where he began farming and, following the doctor's advice, drank lots of milk. His health improved.

He began to write about farming for a local paper. After a year he was fired for criticizing politicians for what he called their old-fashioned ideas.

He wrote for newspapers and a magazine. Then, in 1895, he and his sons, John P. and Henry C. renamed a small paper they owned *Wallaces' Farm and Dairy*. Soon they called it simply *Wallaces' Farmer*.

Since Uncle Henry had been a preacher, he printed sermons in his magazine, as well as information about farming. The magazine was very popular. Uncle Henry edited *Wallaces' Farmer* until his death in 1916.

Working for the U.S.

Henry Wallace became famous through his magazine. Even President Teddy Roosevelt knew about him. In 1908, the president asked Wallace to serve on a committee called the Country Life Commission. Members were supposed to find out how life was going for people who lived in the country. They asked about problems with farming and problems people had. The committee's goal was to find ways to make living in the country better and easier.

One rumor in history is that Henry Wallace could have served the country as secretary of agriculture (see cartoon on page 12). It is widely

believed that Henry Wallace was asked twice to hold that office, but it probably didn't happen at all.

Looking back

From about 1911 to 1915, Henry wrote about his childhood for his own great-grandchildren to enjoy. At that time he didn't have any, but he expected to. He must have imagined their asking, "What was it like when you were little?"

Here are some pieces of his memories. →

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The house in which I was born was [made] of logs. It was two stories high. What interested me most was the chimney. [It was so large that it had] two great fireplaces, one in the kitchen and one in the living-room.

We children slept upstairs. There was no heat in that room of ours, and on a cold morning we thought it a great luxury to . . . dress by that great big, roaring hickory fire in the living room.

There was a clock, the kind you know as "grandfather's clock." A very leisurely old clock it was. The plain chairs were home-made and unpainted. These were exceedingly comfortable, and I find myself wishing I had one of them now.

You may wonder how we lived in the forties [the 1840s]. Fine; quite as well as you do, although we did not have so many fancy things in that old house. We had elegant cream. How thick that cream was—almost like pancakes. We had ham, spare ribs and sausage, and always first-class bread—not the bread that the baker furnishes, nor the bread that you bake in the range oven, but bread baked in the out-oven. This oven had a brick foundation and the top was made of mortar—of clay with cut straw, and tramped until you could mold it like potter's clay. [The oven was heated with a dry wood fire.] Mother knew by putting in her hand when it was right. Then the coals were all raked out, and the bread put in after it was properly raised. When the bread was done to a turn, it was taken out, and the pies and cakes and tarts put in. We had good feeding at all times. □

Henry Wallace lived in this house in Des Moines from 1895 to 1916. The house is now being restored and used to promote the ideas of the Wallaces.

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Harry
the second Henry Wallace

HENRY CANTWELL WALLACE WAS THE OLDEST SON of the first Henry Wallace. He was born 125 years ago, when his father was busy as a minister to churches in both Davenport and Rock Island, Illinois. When little Henry was five, the family moved to Morning Sun in Louisa County, and six years later they settled in Winterset.

As Henry grew, he spent many hours after school helping his father set type, and he would get ads and deliver copies of the paper his dad worked for. The paper was in Winterset.

After high school Harry, as his family called him, decided to go to college. He

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Harry being sworn in as secretary of agriculture.

studied animal **husbandry** [*caring for farm animals*] at Iowa State Agricultural College (now Iowa State University in Ames). He was interested in a farming club for students and spent a lot of time on its newspaper. But he grew bored with school.

From college to farming

Harry asked his dad if he could farm some of their land near Des Moines. He did, and he liked doing that for a while, but he grew lonely. He married a young woman from college, and then he had a companion on the farm.

Carrie Brodhead was born in New York City. Her parents died when she was very young, and she was raised by an aunt in Muscatine. She was a small woman, but strong. She was also described as headstrong. She became one of the few members of the Wallace family to stand up to old Uncle Henry. When he behaved **pompously** [*acting very important*], May would say to him, "I'm not a Wallace; I only married one."

Five years after their marriage, when they had two children, the Wallace family returned to Ames where Harry finished his degree and became a teacher at the college.

Magazine work

He and another teacher began publishing a magazine called *Iowa Farmer and Breeder*. Less than a year later, they questioned the research of another teacher at their college. People in charge of the college were angry and,

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after more disagreements, Wallace was asked to leave and the other man had to sell his part of the magazine.

Meanwhile, Harry's father was having trouble at the magazine he worked for, and he was fired.

The Wallace men decided to buy all the rights to *Farm and Dairy* and publish their own agricultural **journal** [*magazine*].

The first seven years were hard because the 1890s were not a time of wealth for farmers. Many couldn't afford the 50 cents for a year's subscription. The Wallaces saved money by doing the work themselves: Uncle Henry was the editor; young Harry **managed** [*watched over*] things; John found ads; Daniel set type and ran errands; Nancy, Uncle Henry's wife, wrote a column on homemaking.

Harry became editor in 1916, when Uncle Henry died. The magazine grew in strength. Like his father, Harry wrote about what he thought should be done to help farmers. He attacked big businesses and banks and argued about laws that Congress had passed. He wanted the government to give farmers more help.

A life both personal and public

Harry enjoyed a social life, too. He played golf and belonged to several clubs. He made time to spend with his six children. The youngest son, James, remembered a kind moment when he, at age 14, took the family car out, raced around a corner and tipped it over. His father helped him right it but said no more about the accident.

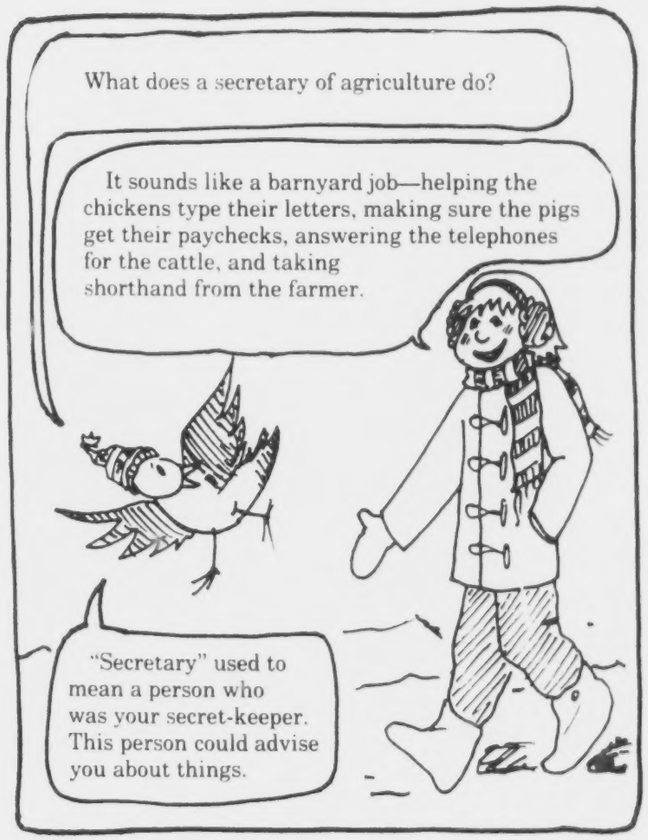
When World War I began, Harry advised the U.S. Food Administration about the pork supply. He and Herbert Hoover, who was in charge of the Food Administration, had different ideas about how to get farmers to grow more hogs. Hoover wanted to tell farmers to be patriotic. Wallace said prices were the important thing, and that farmers needed to earn more from growing pigs than from selling corn. If not, it was only sensible for them to sell the corn rather than feed it to the pigs.

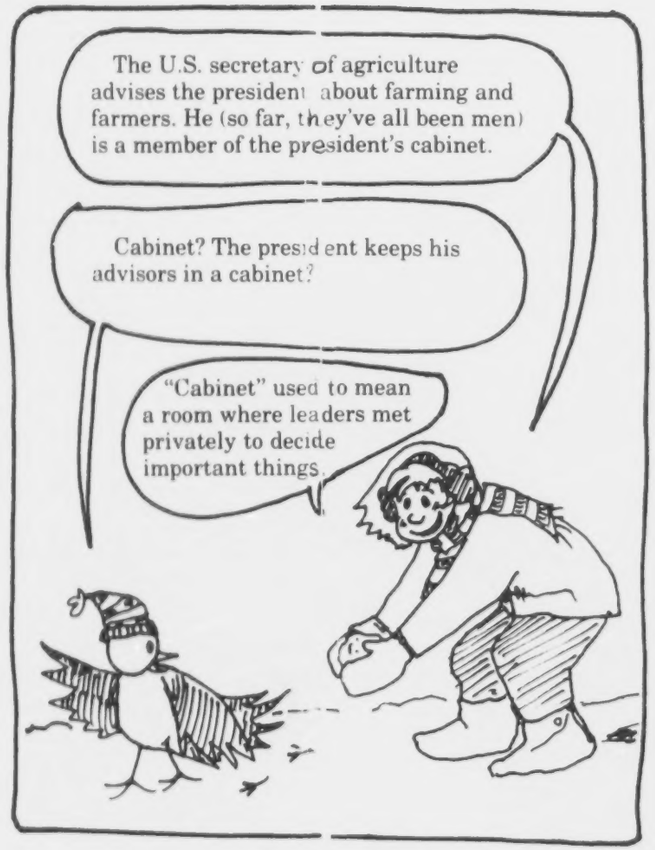
In 1921 Henry became secretary of agriculture for President Harding. Harry's farming background helped him understand farmers' problems. But it hurt him, too, because sometimes he paid so much attention to the needs of farmers that he couldn't see other problems. But his most important background came from working with his father on *Wallaces' Farmer*.

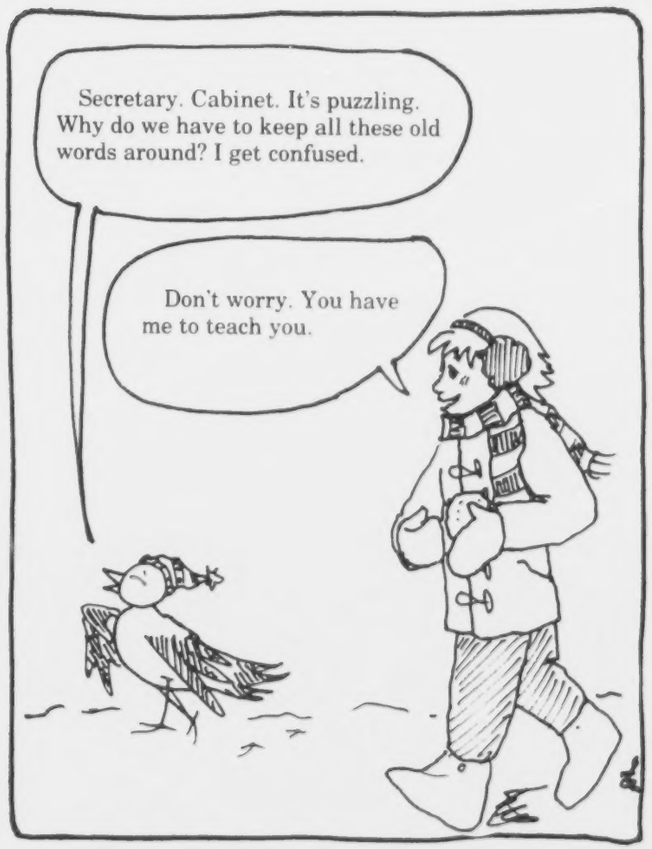
Wallace wanted to do things to help farmers get fair prices.

Wallace worked as secretary of agriculture for presidents Harding and Coolidge. He died suddenly in October 1924. In a short time, his son Henry Agard Wallace would become secretary of agriculture for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. □

Doesn't a secretary type?


What does a secretary of agriculture do?
It sounds like a barnyard job—helping the chickens type their letters, making sure the pigs get their paychecks, answering the telephones for the cattle, and taking shorthand from the farmer.
"Secretary" used to mean a person who was your secret-keeper. This person could advise you about things.


The U.S. secretary of agriculture advises the president about farming and farmers. He (so far, they've all been men) is a member of the president's cabinet.
Cabinet? The president keeps his advisors in a cabinet?
"Cabinet" used to mean a room where leaders met privately to decide important things.


Secretary. Cabinet. It's puzzling. Why do we have to keep all these old words around? I get confused.
Don't worry. You have me to teach you.

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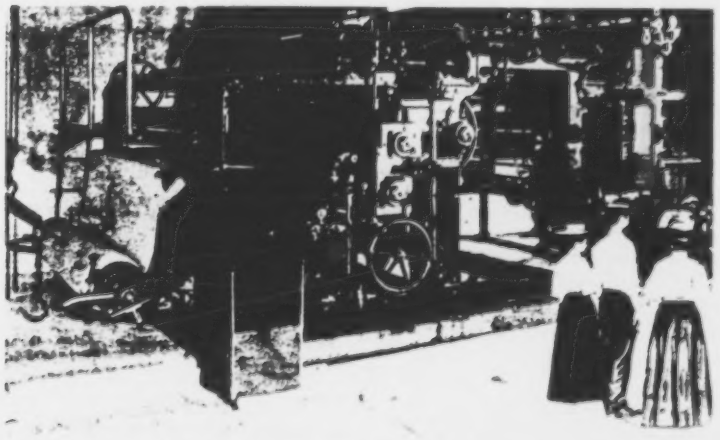
A magazine called *Wallaces' Farmer*

A MAGAZINE HAS A LIFE, and *Wallaces' Farmer* has had a busy one. It grew out of another small paper. In 1929, it joined the *Iowa Homestead*. Sometimes it was thick and other times it was thin. Sometimes it came out every week and other times every two weeks.

A magazine has a voice, too. Editors write about ideas or worries. The Wallaces wrote about many ideas. They talked about things they liked and things that made them angry.

Following the life of a magazine is like following a trail of thoughts. Magazines print peoples' opinions about things that are happening. Following this trail of thoughts is one way to go back into the past and learn how things once were and how they've changed.

Some of the changes came because of war or the Depression in the 30s, when most Americans were very poor. Other changes were caused by inventions, farming methods, or by rules from the government. These changes helped shape the editors' ideas.



Uncle Henry showing guests the printing press.

A first issue

If you had received the first issue of *Wallaces' Farmer* in Jan 1896, you could have seen a picture of a giant hog named Tecumseh [tn KUM suh], and you could read about:

—the eating habits of cows

—how to get more nitrogen into the soil

—movable fences, cheap sheds, and putting up ice (without refrigerators, people had to cut ice from frozen lakes and streams in the winter, then store it in a special ice house through the summer).

—fattening geese. "Keep them in a small pen so they won't exercise, and feed

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them three times daily."

You would also see Henry Wallace's advice for growing clover to feed cattle.

Pink butter?

Henry also reported that the Federal court had agreed with a Minnesota law that required makers of margarine to color it pink. The margarine makers were in trouble for trying to pretend their product was butter. Wallace said the law would help keep people from buying the substitute.

34 Years Later

There were many more magazines for sale in 1930, and many people expected magazines to entertain them as well as informing them. Almost all of the information in the first issue was about farming. You can see how the lives of the farmers and their families became more important as time passed.

If you'd had a subscription to *Wallaces' Farmer* then, your January 4, 1930, copy would tell you about Cross-Breeding Chickens in England. Little girls in the house were expected to read: "Little Recipes for Little Cooks" by Betty.

Uncle Henry had been dead for several years, but Henry A., his grandson, reprinted Sabbath School Lessons that he'd written years earlier.

For children, the magazine had "Sleepy Time Stories."

A travel article about a trip to the Mediterranean showed the wide interests of readers. Other farming articles discussed hog profits, **brooder** [*chicken*] houses, and machine-milked cows.

Finally, there was a new contest for boys.

"Win A Rifle!"

The boys had to send in a list of animals (opossums, skunks, foxes) they had captured in a 45-day period.

And now

October 9, 1990

The shiny, colorful cover from a recent issue had pictures of farmers and farming activities. Inside was news about a new kind of alfalfa, a visit between farmers in Russia and in Iowa and Minnesota. With an election coming, politics was another topic. Readers could find practical advice, such as how to change farm buildings for expanding herds or advice on raising hogs. They could find recipes for dinners or thoughts on storing corn.

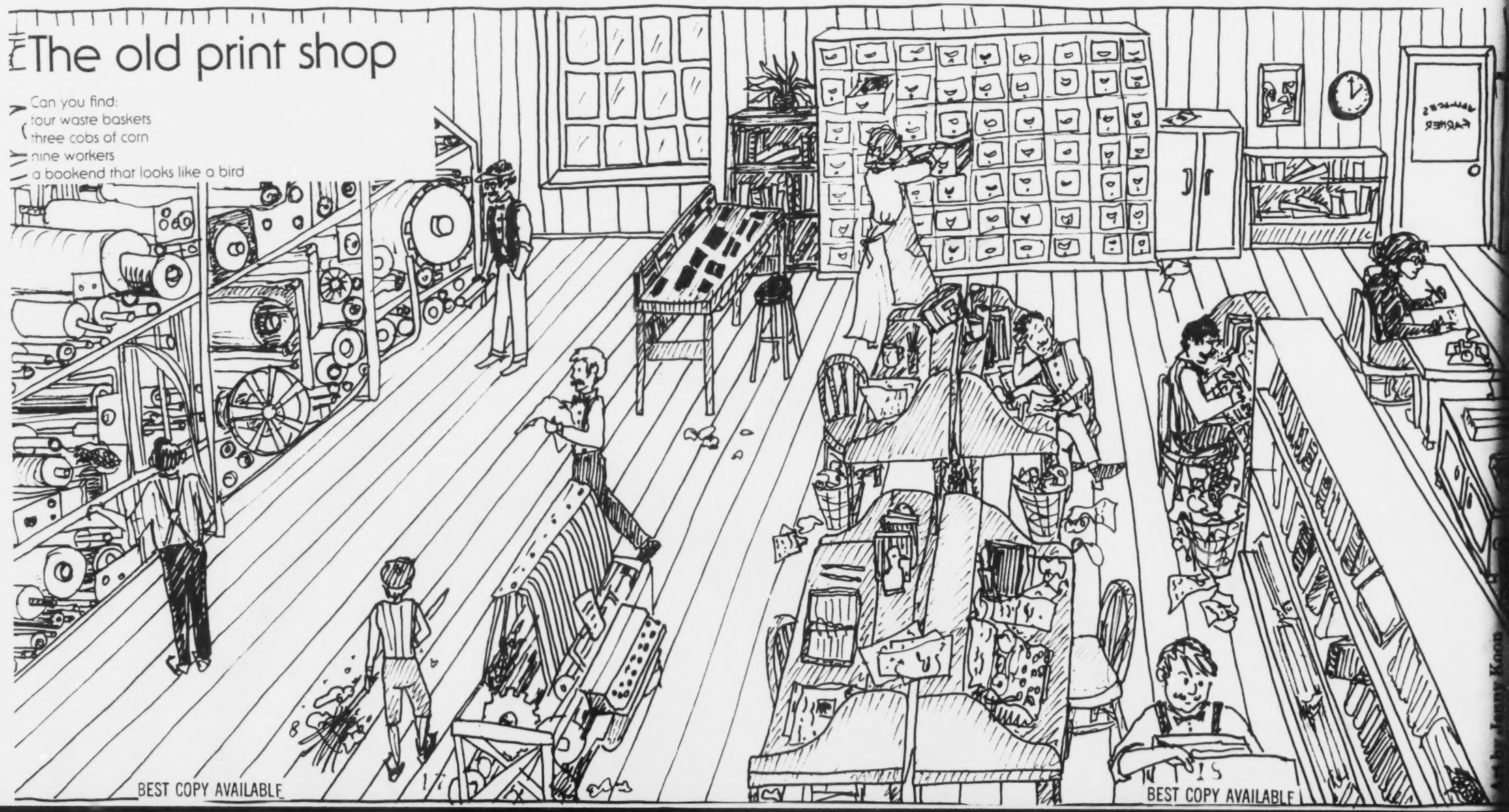
For readers who liked to look back, there was a story on Elmer Carlson, an 81-year-old, who was the champion cornhusker in Iowa and in the nation in 1935.

Through pictures, articles, and information, a magazine is like a mirror that shows readers changes over time.

The Wallaces no longer edit the magazine, but *Wallaces' Farmer* will continue to be an important part of farm journalism for Iowa and for the country. □

The old print shop

Can you find:
four waste baskets
three cobs of corn
nine workers
a bookend that looks like a bird



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Art by Jenny Koon

Henry A.
the third Henry Wallace

HENRY AGARD WALLACE WAS THE MOST FAMOUS Henry Wallace. Like his grandfather and father, he edited *Wallaces' Farmer*. Like his father, he was secretary of agriculture. He also helped some men start a seed corn business now called Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. He was vice-president of the United States, and he ran for president.

Henry was the oldest child in his family. His brothers and sisters were named Annabelle, John, James, Mary, and Ruth. When he was young, he became interested in plants. His interest led to experiments with corn.

He helped make hybrid seed corn popular. He showed farmers that just

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because corn looked beautiful didn't mean it grew the best plants. He liked to study corn. He also worked on *Wallaces' Farmer* and wrote about ideas that were like his father's and grandfather's. Like his father, he disagreed with the ideas of Herbert Hoover.

But when Henry A. was 36 years old, his father died unexpectedly. Henry A. wanted a life of research and study, but with his father gone, he became more active in politics as well as becoming editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*.

What was Henry A. like?

He liked to wonder about things. He wondered how other planets changed our weather. He wondered about the problem of so many people in the world. He wondered why farm products brought good prices some years and poor prices other years. He taught himself math. He had a great respect for nature.

Henry A. was an idealist. Many children are idealists, but few adults are. An idealist thinks that it's possible for the world to work smoothly.

Ideals in farming

Henry A. thought America's business practices should be changed. Instead of businesses trying to beat each other's prices, he wanted to see cooperation. He wanted people to understand that too much was being made to sell. There wasn't enough money to buy everything and not enough people to want it.

The government didn't impose any limits in those years of the 1920s, so Henry A. used *Wallaces' Farmer* to try to persuade farmers to raise less corn and more clover. If there was less corn grown, the price would rise. But not enough farmers joined his cause.

He also wanted the U.S. to buy and sell from other countries without special taxes called tariffs getting in the way. That didn't happen either.

Another Secretary

In 1933 he became secretary of agriculture for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then Henry A. could make some changes. One new control helped cut down on **overproduction** [*when too much food is grown or too many things are made*]. He also pushed for a plan to trade with foreign countries.

He set up storage places so that extra crops could be put away and used in case of national disasters. This worked well during World War II.

Henry A. was vice-president of the United States from 1941 to 1945

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while Franklin D. Roosevelt was president.

Another ideal for Henry A. was to get rid of starvation in the whole world. His ideas about feeding people and wanting justice everywhere were good ideas. But it was a time when Russia and America didn't trust each other. This time is called the Cold War and it existed from the end of World War II in 1945 until Gorbachev came to power in the late 1980s. So people didn't think Henry A.'s ideas were very sensible. Because of them, he was forced to resign from Pres. Truman's cabinet in 1946.

George Washington Carver studied botany when he was a young man. He later invented hundreds of uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He also discovered ways to recycle wood waste.

(Later, when Henry A. ran for president, he talked a lot about trusting the Russians, because he believed it was a good idea. He also wanted **segregation** [*separation of white and black people*] to end. A million people voted for Wallace in that 1948 election, but Harry Truman won.)

Back to writing

After Henry A. was fired from the cabinet in 1946 for trying to make things better with Russia, he went to work for a magazine in New York called *The New Republic*. He wrote articles that argued with the things President Truman was doing.

In 1948, he agreed to run for president. It wasn't the Democratic Party who wanted him, and it wasn't the Republican Party. Instead, it was the Progressive Party. (Progressive means thinking in forward ways.) The Progressive Party seemed to be quite strong at that time, but after he lost the election, the party faded.

Henry A. lost a lot of friends because of his ideas. Many people didn't trust him any more. He wasn't part of the political life in Washington for many years. Then, in 1961, John F. Kennedy invited him to the **inauguration** [*ceremony for new presidents*]. It was the first time he had been present at a public political event in many years. He felt that he'd been forgiven. He died in 1965 at age 77. □

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What did Henry A. think?

Henry A. believed in this because he thought the work and the life helped make good people.

RMIAGFN _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. was afraid of the growth of these because he thought these places weren't very healthy for people.

TIIECS _ _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. helped farmers in many ways. One was to urge this powerful thing to pay more attention to farmers as people who needed help.

ENMVEGORTN

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. was such a good leader of this that by 1925, more than 100,000 farmers read it.

LAAWCSE L RMERAF

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Many farmers here liked Wallace. The area runs from Nebraska through Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and into Indiana.

RONC TLBE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. believed strongly that the profits of this business were much higher than they should have been.

DOASRRLIA _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. and another Iowan, Herbert Hoover, disagreed on this item. Herbert Hoover believed this should stay cheap, but Henry A. thought it should cost more. Henry A. wanted farmers to earn more money. If they didn't make enough, he knew they would move to the cities to find work. What was the item?

ODOF _ _ _ _

Henry A. expected more and more tractors to run farms, but he never thought a farm could be without this item.

SORHE _ _ _ _ _

Henry A. expected other changes. He knew that for every person living on a farm, there were three living in cities. He thought that would change so that for every *one* on a farm there would be *four* or *five* in the cities. He thought this would be bad for the country. The numbers have changed more than he guessed. For every person living on a farm, how many do you think live in cities?

A. 9
B. 30
C. 45

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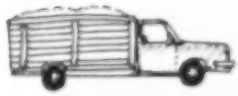
Bread then

1913

5. I grind the wheat into flour.



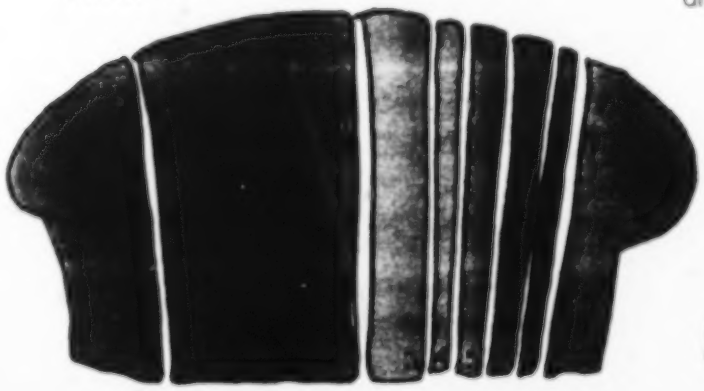
6. I drive the wheat from the elevator.

7. I store the wheat after it's harvested.

3. Ingredients besides flour.

4. I drive the flour to the baker.

2. I bake the bread.



1923

8. We grow the wheat.

1. I sell the bread.

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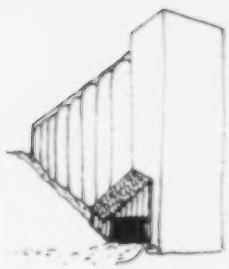
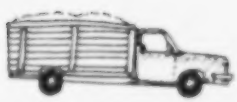
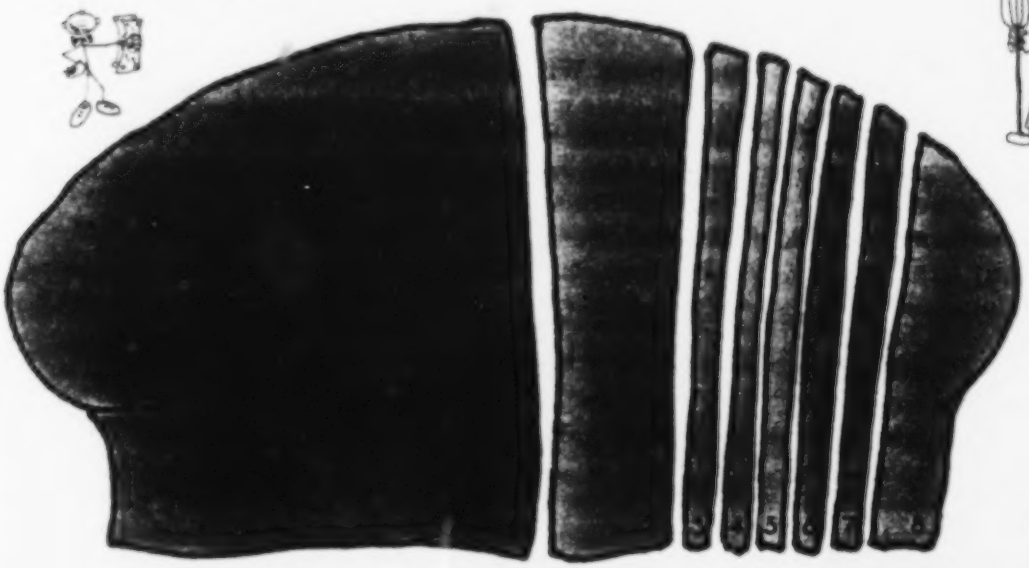
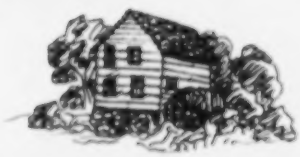
Bread now

These pages show what happens to the money you pay for a loaf of bread. The 1913 and 1923 loaves on the left illustrate who got what in those years. Henry A. figured out the number for each slice to show the government how profits were growing for bakers and sellers but not for farmers. Can you match the activity to the slices in 1983? Are farmers getting a good profit?









Contests for farmers

HENRY A. WALLACE, 1928: "We can spare a few of our farm boys to become doctors, lawyers, editors, etc., and a larger number to work in the factories, machine shops and garages. The farm boys we want to hold on the farm are those who have real common sense and **intelligence** [being smart], a love of their fellow man and a vision of building up a fine community and a fine national **civilization** [life for all people] based on agriculture."

HENRY A. WALLACE BELIEVED IN FARMING the way cows believe in grass. He spent years trying to improve the lives and work habits of farmers.

Henry A. invented contests so farmers would have a way to show off their farming skills. He also wanted to boost the image of the farmer so that people in cities would respect farmers and farming. He used *Wallaces' Farmer* to advertise the contests.

Be the best corn husker!

One of his contests was for corn-husking. In the 1920s, people had to do this job by hand. There were two tools—a peg and a hook. Wallace's contest gave boys and men a chance to see how fast and how much corn they could husk in 30 minutes.

The first contest was held in Lee County and the winners divided the $50 prize. Louis Curley of Lee County won because he was so fast and John E. Pederson of Iowa County won because he husked so much.

Soon, there were smaller county contests before the state contests. Other midwestern states joined the competition so that one man was a winner for all the Midwest.

In 1923, 1,000 people watched the huskers compete for $100. In 1931, the crowd grew to 60,000. Henry A. was thrilled! "Probably never before in the history of

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the corn belt have so many strictly farm folks been gathered together on one farm," he wrote in *Wallaces' Farmer*.

Farming mastery

The other contest that H.A. promoted was "Master Farmer" to give a prize to the best farmers.

Master Farmers were chosen because of what they did for their communities, how well they educated their children, what their farm homes are like, and how they spent leisure time. This contest was won by people who lived the motto of the *Wallaces' Farmer* magazine: "Good Farming, Clear Thinking, Right Living."

A woman wins

In 1932, a woman was given the honor of Master Farmer. Mrs. J.E. Hoopes of Muscatine County received the medal.

In general, Henry A. thought it was women who wanted to move to the cities. In 1927, he said that over half the

leavings were due to women disliking farm life. Later, he wondered if women would be happier once housework aids, such as washing machines and running water, were part of home life on a farm.

Over the next 20 years, more and more people left farming to move to the towns and cities. New farm technology changed the contests, but at state fairs and farming shows, farmers still can show off their skills. □

26
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Corn

FROM AN EARLY AGE, Henry Agard Wallace's life seemed to be centered on corn.

His first interest in plants came from his mother, May Brodhead Wallace, and a friend who was a **botanist** [*person·who studies plants*]. The botanist was George Washington Carver; he studied at the college at Ames, where Henry A.'s father, Henry Cantwell Wallace taught, too.

Henry A. was a small child when George Washington Carver offered to take him along to gather samples. Carver explained the **structure** [*how something is built*] of grasses and talked about how plants are related to each other. Henry A. remembered these explanations all of his life.

By the time Henry A. was a teen-ager, he was growing and selling seed corn.

Henry A. Wallace with one of his corn stalks.

He studied corn for years. One of the things he learned a lot about was **hybrids** [*corn that comes from different kinds of parents*].

A corn field may look like a sea of green ribbons to most of us, but Henry A. knew the corn he grew so well that he could tell which family the plants belonged to. Once he wrote, "I can walk through the field and tell the Burnett 3 inbred strain every time."

He liked to know about plants the way most people like to know about their friends. In 1921, he wrote in *Wallaces' Farmer*:

"Every living thing, whether it be plant, animal, or human being, has an **individuality** [*all of the things that make something itself and different from everything else*] of its own. Some are pleasing, some **repulsive** [*disgusting*], but all are interesting to whomsoever tries to understand them."

Henry A.'s feelings towards plants were more like the ways of American Indians whom he was very interested in. Feelings of loyalty and respect can make people want to spend a lot of time and energy to improve something. In Henry A.'s case, the something was corn. □

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Letters from Uncle Henry

Uncle Henry, the first Henry Wallace, liked to write letters to farm people in *Wallace's Farmer*. He gave advice about living a good and moral life. Here are some sections from his letters.

The Scrap Heap for Boys

My dear boys:

Many farm boys will be thrown into the scrap heap because they don't use their brains on the farm. They get the idea that the boy has no chance on the farm. They think that farm work is **drudgery** [*hard work that seems to have no meaning*], and go at it in the spirit of a drudge, like a slave to his toil. They imagine that if they were only in the city, they would do big things. . . . The boy that does things on the farm, that puts brains into his work there, does things when he goes to town. The boy that learns to be a drudge on the farm probably will be a drudge in town, and is in danger of going into the scrap heap.

The Mother on the Farm

Dear Farm Folks:

Of all the farm folks, the mother on the farm is the most important; in fact, she is **indispensable** [*absolutely necessary*]. Who ever heard of a bachelor undertaking in blood earnest to farm for any **considerable** [*large*] length of time, or a widower any longer than the conventions demand he should wait before taking unto himself a second helpmeet? If the man dies, his widow can carry on the farm better than a widower could. Sometimes, in spite of her lack of experience, she carries it on better than her husband ever did. . . . She bears most of the double burden of rearing the children and making a home. □

Which Wallace did what?

Who did what? Match the activity to the right Henry Wallace.

by Mark Meacham

1. He was a preacher at two churches on either side of the Mississippi River at the same time.

2. He advised the U.S. Food Administration about the pork supply.

3. He taught himself math.

4. He was Secretary of Agriculture for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

5. He lived from 1836 to 1916.

6. He helped his father and brother start *Wallaces's Farmer.*

7. He liked to study corn.

8. He lived from 1866 to 1924.

9. He taught his slave to read.

10. He began corn-husking contests.

11. He lived from 1898 to 1965.

12. He was secretary of agriculture for President Harding.

13. He "had good feeding at all times."

14. He was vice-president of the United States.

15. He studied animal **husbandry** [*managing farm animals*] at Iowa State Agricultural College.

16. He ran for president of the United States.

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Henry C. Wallace

Uncle Henry Wallac

Henry A. Wallace

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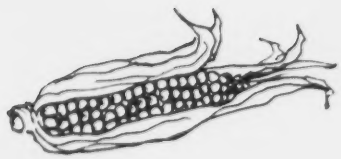
Disk Detective



by Jean Wulf

Wild Rosie visits Henry A. Wallace. He has lots of photographs of corn on his office walls. When Rosie asks what the secret of his plants is, he leans over and whispers a word in her ear. What is his secret?

To find out, load BASIC on an Apple IIe or IIc (with an 80-character screen) or IBM Personal Computer and enter this program.

(NOTE: Type in everything in **bold** print. When you see a number before a " and a letter, hit the letter that many times.

```
10 HOME
20 PRINT
30 PRINT
40 PRINT
50 PRINT
60 PRINT
70 PRINT
80 PRINT
90 PRINT
100 PRINT
110 PRINT
120 PRINT SPC(7)3"X"SPC(2)3"X"
SPC(4)3"X"SPC(3)3"X"SPC(3)7 "X"
SPC(4)7"X"SPC(4)6"X"SPC(3)"X"
130 PRINT SPC(7)3"X"SPC(2)3"X"
SPC(5)5"X"SPC(1)3"X"SPC(4)2"X"
SPC(3)3"X"SPC(3)2"X"SPC(3)3"X"
SPC(5)2"X"SPC(5)2"X"SPC(2)3"X"
140 PRINT SPC(7)8"X"SPC(7)3"X"
SPC(6)7"X"SPC(4)2"X"SPC(6)4
"X"SPC(3)2"X"
150 PRINT SPC(7)3"X"SPC(2)3"X"
SPC(7)3"X"SPC(6)2"X"SPC(3)3
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"X"SPC(5)2"X"SPC(2)3"X"
160 PRINT SPC(7)3"X"SPC(2)3"X"
SPC(7)3"X"SPC(6)7"X"SPC(4)2"X"
SPC(4)3"X"SPC(2)6"X"SPC(3)6 "X"
170 END
RUN
```

Answers for page 29:

Uncle Henry	Henry C.	Henry A.
1	2	3
5	6	4
9	8	7
13	12	10
	15	11
		14
		16

Answers for page 21:

FARMING
CITIES
GOVERNMENT
WALLACES' FARMER
CORN BELT
RAILROADS
FOOD
HORSE
30

Henry A. Wallace's secret is hybrid.

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Rosie's Map

You've heard it said many times. It's not made of leather. No one wears it in pant loops or around the waist. It does fit around part of the earth, and most of Iowa is part of it.

Answer: corn belt.

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History Mystery

Which is which?

These men are all named Henry Wallace. Do you know what they did? Do you know how they're related to each other? Learn more inside.

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